

'BIG NAVY' WINS D.A.R. SUPPORT, REPORTS SHOW

Committee Seeks Approval of Administration Defense Plans.

"PEACE BY SAFETY AND HONOR" ASKED

Conference to Promote World Amity Among Women Proposed.

A treaty-size navy for the United States seems to be the demand of the Daughters of the American Revolution, if the numerous resolutions in circulation in favor of it are an accurate indication. Three resolutions were presented to the congress yesterday and will be voted upon today.

The recommendation of the legislative committee reported yesterday morning declared that "the Daughters recognize their conviction that our defensive forces should at all times be maintained at the standard fully to carry out the conditions agreed upon at the armistice conference, and that in personnel and equipment the army and navy should be adequately prepared for the national defense and for enforcing all national obligations to the end that permanent peace may be maintained with safety and honor."

Back Up President.

A resolution offered by Miss Janet Richards, of Washington, seeks to have the congress heed the wishes of the President, Secretary of the Navy Denby and Secretary of State Hughes to maintain the navy personnel as approved by them. Mrs. Laidlow Buel, declaring her measure had the sanction of the War Department, urged the maintenance of the navy at its full strength and effectiveness and protested all reduction tending to interfere with it.

Internationalism was indorsed by the international relations committee, which has become active during the past year. "There is nothing in the whole question of internationalism that is out of harmony with the ideals and principles for which our great society has stood and worked ever since its inception," read the report of Mrs. William N. Reynolds, chairman, which due to Mrs. Reynolds' illness, was presented by Miss J. Winslow Coltrane. "On the contrary, it has brought to us added responsibilities and opportunities for service. We Daughters of the American Revolution must bend our energies to the future, not to the past, save as the past can furnish us with fresh inspiration for our future."

The report further pointed out the achievements of the arms conference, and it was recommended that the Daughters help to bring about an international gathering of women for the purpose of cementing international friendships and establishing closer relationships among the women of the world.

To Extend Ideals World-Wide.

Suggestion also was made that the D. A. R. appoint a committee to get into touch with similar international organizations to exchange thoughts and ideas that might tend to warmer international relations.

"Through the foreign press, by whole-hearted co-operation with women's clubs and societies in other lands, and by exerting our individual influence upon those with whom we come into daily contact, we must bring before the eyes of the world the fact that this great country of ours is all that is good, true and noble in principle, and that men and women who made the date of 1776 live in all history," Mrs. Reynolds wrote.

Work of the committee on patriotic education of the society is being carried on with rapidity and satisfaction, according to the statement made by Mrs. Edward Lansing Harris, chairman. In discussing the motion picture, Mrs. Harris declared that "we have a right to demand clean, wholesome films, condemn only in private," she advised, "for public criticism only excites curiosity. Commend publicly, for that has the most potent effect on the pictures that are desirable."

Continue Scholarship.

A \$50 prize, granted by the committee for the best essay on the American Indian was then awarded to Mrs. Mabel W. Randall, of Adams, Minn., presented by Mrs. Walter C. Rose, of Wichita, Kans., garbed in native Indian costume.

In her report on schools and colleges, Mrs. Charles H. Auli, chairman of the subcommittee on the patriotic education committee, reported extension of scholarship offered by the Colonial School of Washington, open to a daughter, or daughter of a daughter, of an American citizen, published by the subcommittee that bears that title, has been translated into Spanish, Italian, Yiddish, Hungarian and Polish, and printed in all languages. Mrs. John Laidlow Buel, declared, "It has come into very practical use on Ellis Island," she said, "and the officials there have commended the hoop, saying it fills a long-felt need. It is becoming widely used in schools, night schools, and naturalization schools."

Stress Home Respect Teaching.

Wholesome teaching in respect and love for home and country was discussed by Mrs. William B. Neff, chairman of the Girls and Home Makers subcommittee, and Mrs. Adin H. Hills, chairman of the children and sons of the republic subcommittee. Urging assistance, Mrs. Hills proclaimed that "it is easier to give money for children in Russia than actively to help the children at home."

"Americanization," the subject of the report of Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, included an urgent plea for the overcoming of race prej-

We Do Hope Sir Arthur Has Made Allowance for Local Conditions.

By J. N. Darling.



NAVY PERSONNEL OF 86,000 ASSURED BY VOTE IN HOUSE

Passes Appropriation Bill 279 to 78—Senate Likely to Agree.

The navy will have a personnel of 86,000 during the next fiscal year.

This was assured yesterday when the House passed the naval appropriation bill, amended to provide for that number. It was conceded the Senate will not lower the House figure. The vote on the final vote was 279 to 78. Prior to the final vote a last effort to put through the 67,000 figure was defeated, 221 to 148.

The bill as reported out by the Appropriations Committee appropriated funds for 67,000. The increase to 86,000 constitutes a signal victory for the administration, and meant defeat for Chairman Madden, of the Appropriations Committee; Representative Kelley, chairman of the subcommittee which drew the bill, and House Leader Mondell, who supported them.

The contention of the administration was that the reduction to 67,000 would prevent this country from maintaining the fleet ratio provided by the naval reduction treaty, and would put the country in third place as a naval power.

Most of the debate on the bill was on the question of personnel. There were few alterations in other respects.

The bill carries \$233,000,000, plus \$17,995,000 necessary to pay the 19,000 more men for which provision was made in the treaty. The Navy Department were for \$425,456,000. The appropriation for 1922 was \$413,223,000. The reduction is due primarily to the abandonment of the 1916 naval building program, and other economies made possible by the naval limitation treaty.

The bill provides for eighteen first line battleships and necessary auxiliary craft. It appropriates for 19,500 men in the Marine Corps.

MILLER THREATENS TO REMOVE HYLAN

NEW YORK, April 19.—The merry little battle between the administration forces of New York City and those of New York State is gradually drifting into what military experts would term a "phase" wherein something startling is likely to happen almost any time now.

Having vetoed a \$10,000 increase in salary which Mayor Hylan recently voted himself, Gov. Miller, now rather pointedly threatened to remove his honor from office. This step, the governor indicated in a speech, may be taken unless the city administration ceases what Gov. Miller terms its obstructive policies in the transit situation.

Mrs. Van Winkle Triumphs Again

Report of Women's Bureau Accepted by Sullivan as Satisfactory.

The second tempest in the Metropolitan Police Department's teacup fizzled and went out yesterday.

Lieut. Mina C. Van Winkle, head of the women's bureau, in a report to Maj. Sullivan, superintendent of police, said that she had authorized no statement criticizing the major and had sought no publicity in releasing Blanche Hermann last Sunday.

The report was accepted by Maj. Sullivan as satisfactory. Mrs. Van Winkle held that some one with "malicious intent" was attempting to stir up trouble.

Numerous conferences were held yesterday in which police officials considered changes which would iron out difficulties between the women's bureau and the detective bureau. The chief figures in the conferences were Capt. James E. Oyster, Commissioner-in-Charge of police; Maj. Sullivan, and Capt. W. S. Shelby, administrative aide to the chief of police.

A rumor that the women's bureau was to be placed under the control of Inspector Clifford L. Grant, chief of the detective bureau, was declared "very ridiculous" by Commissioner Oyster. That certain members of the detective bureau may be shifted to the precincts was one of the possibilities remaining last night.

SOCIETY YOUTH HELD BY DRUG ACT

NEW YORK, April 19.—A young man arrested on Park avenue, near 100th street, today charged with the possession of three loaded revolvers and a large quantity of cocaine and heroin was said tonight to be the son of a leading New York society woman and heir to millions.

The youth, booked on charges of violation of the Sullivan (anti-fire-arms) and narcotic laws, gave the name of "George Harrison." He is being held in the psychopathic ward of Bellevue hospital.

NEW \$25,000 BOND FREES SEMENOFF

NEW YORK, April 19.—Gen. Gregorie Semenoff, Ataman of the Siberian Cossacks and Prince of Mongolia, is out again.

After a week's confinement in the Ludlow street jail, where he was locked up when a bonding company surrendered him to the sheriff, enough sympathetic Russians were discovered in Manhattan to produce \$25,000 in cash for a new bond.

The woman and her highly relieved, Prison life was beginning to affect his nerves. And the crowds who gathered daily outside the jail to hiss him were not so entertaining, either.

COLD WAVE FAILS TO ABATE FLOODS

CHICAGO, April 19.—A cold gale swept the Central West today, but the weather change did not keep flooded Illinois rivers from continuing on a rampage. Additional levees broke, making additional thousands homeless, and inundating thousands of acres of farm lands.

The levees in the Maredock Lake district gave way and 7,000 acres of wheat lands were flooded under several feet of water.

One hundred and fifty negro families were reported homeless and cut off from help south of Payville by flood waters of the Mississippi River.

RAIL BOARD WARNS VIRGINIA LINE TO OBEY ITS ORDERS

Interstate Must Take Back Men or Be Branded Law Violator.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Railroads must obey the orders of the United States Railroad Labor Board or be branded publicly as violators of the laws of the United States.

This was the ultimatum of the board today in handing down a decision adjudging the Interstate Railroad, a Virginia line, guilty of disobeying its orders. While this railroad is declared by the decision "only a small road down in the Virginia mountains," it is further stated that "it connects with other lines and the irritating effect of its disregard for the rights of its men and for the authority of law extends to employees on other roads."

Reinstatement Ordered.

The Interstate line discharged two employees, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, because of their advice to other employees on the wage question. The board ruled it had no right to discharge the men and ordered them reinstated with back pay.

While the board has no authority to take any step beyond publicly condemning violators of its orders, the decision states that any party to a dispute before it who does not obey its orders is deliberately breaking a Federal law—the transportation act.

Important Question Seen.

"The question thus presented is a most important one," it says. "Here is a railroad which arbitrarily and unfairly denies its employees the simple right to perform their duties as members of their organizations, which is equivalent to a denial of their right to become members of such organizations."

"This action defies the transportation act passed by the Congress of the United States which expressly recognizes the right of employees to organize and to function as organizations."

HAYS BARS APPEAL ON FILM DECISION

NEW YORK, April 19.—Will Hays has spoken in the Arbuckle case and having spoken there will be no appeal from his judgment. As chief of the motion picture industry he has decided, pending an investigation, no picture in which Roscoe Arbuckle has ever appeared will be seen on the American screen.

"There will be no further argument, there will be no further explanatory statements in this matter," was the word that went out from Hays' office today. "Mr. Hays has made his decision and has nothing to add to his announcement."

W. R. E.'S MAIN POINT AGAINST BUSSES FAILS

"Competition" Plea Not To Be Considered, Says Col. Keller.

HAM WOULD TAKE OVER MOTOR LINES

Citizen Associations Fight Car Companies At Hearing.

Competition as an argument advanced by street car companies to support their proposal for taking over the bus lines of the city received a severe setback yesterday.

"Convenience and necessity are the grounds on which a bus company must stand to get a permit for a bus line from the Public Utilities Commission," said Col. Charles Keller, chairman of the Commission, after yesterday's hearing of the complaints of the Washington Rapid Transit Company against the Washington Rapid Transit Company's plan to take over the bus lines in competition with them.

He stated that a decision as to whether the permit granted the Washington Rapid Transit Company last year to run a bus line from the Rhode Island avenue and North Capitol street to Potomac Park and to Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue should be revoked would rest on grounds other than those of competition. "Most lines are in a sense competitive," he said.

Ham Would Run Bus Line.

During the hearing William F. Ham, president of the Washington Rapid Transit Company, pleaded with the Commission to let his company run bus lines. His testimony indicated that the company was alarmed at the success of the bus lines.

The indignation carried in the words of Mr. Ham—that "no effort is made in New York to conceal the fact that the motor bus is used in an effort to ruin the electric car line out of business"—received a response from Col. Keller, who said that "no such object exists in this Commission." Mr. Ham then said that he had seen no move to indicate such a disposition.

Calls Pledge "Pathetic."

W. G. Henderson, president of the North and Eckington Citizens' Association, termed Ham's plea pathetic. He declared the plea would be convenient to the residents of his section of the city. The service given by the street car companies was declared wholly inadequate.

Mr. Ham's protest was extended to almost every bus line in the city and received the support of John H. Hanna, president of the City and District Citizens' Association. The petitioners of the Washington Rapid Transit and Electric Company were small and not regulated by law, while the street railway companies had a large vote and result in a large part of the city's taxes. It was held further that if the bus lines were run by the street railway companies, an interlocking of lines would result.

Defends Bus Company.

Conrad Syme, former District Corporation Counsel, representing the bus interests, held that action on the part of the commission favoring the street railway companies would be a "disgrace" and result in discomfort and inconvenience to thousands of riders, besides destroying the \$104,000 holdings of the Washington Rapid Transit Company's owners.

That in announcing a policy of issuing bus permits on a basis of non-competition, the Public Utilities Commission had ceased to represent the public, was the stand taken by William McK. Clayton, chairman of the Public Utilities Committee of the Federation of Citizens' Associations. He opposed the efforts of the street railways to ruin the bus companies.

Car Companies Blamed.

A request was made by S. R. Bowen, vice president of the Washington Rapid Transit and Electric Company, that the bus company submit to the commission a copy of the order for buses for the new line together with specifications and prices. It was hinted that the street railway company might buy these buses at a price which would enable the bus company to submit the order.

Horace M. Fulton, representing the Iowa Circle Citizens' Association, and E. B. Henderson, representing the Piney Branch Citizens' Association, endorsed the proposed route as necessary to serve the public properly. Fulton stated cross city bus routes were decreasing the traffic carried through the congested portions of the city.

At the close of the hearing Clayton declared that the street railway companies were themselves responsible for the situation in that they had failed to arrange a merger. He further stated, that he knew of no law that would allow the commission to refuse permits on grounds of being competitive.

Commission Hears Arguments On Twelfth Street Bus Stands

Unfair competition was the ground on which the Washington-Virginia Railway Company yesterday requested the Public Utilities Commission to order the removal of bus stands on Twelfth street, between C and D streets northwest, at a public hearing.

Allen MacCullen, counsel for the railway company, stated that the bus stands created a hazardous condition to vehicles and pedestrians besides competing unfairly with the railway company. He further declared that 80 per cent of the bus

Joffre Wins Warm Ovation At White House Reception

State Dinner in Compliment to Army, Navy and Marine Corps One of Season's Most Colorful Functions.

Reminiscent of the days of the great war was the state reception given last evening by President and Mrs. Harding at the White House in compliment to the officers of the army, navy and Marine Corps of the season's series of four state receptions.

The function was opened by the playing of the Star Spangled Banner and the Marcellaise as in war time, while Marshal Joffre, one of the war's greatest heroes, was in the receiving line, and was given a warm greeting by several thousand admiring Americans just as they did in 1917 when he came over here with the French war mission. The French flag and the American flag were both part of the decorations.

Marshal Joffre and his wife were received in the private quarters of President and Mrs. Harding along with the Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge and the members of the Cabinet and their wives who were escorted upstairs by the President's military and naval aides.

Flowers in Abundance.

Marshal and Mme. Joffre arrived at the White House wearing a handsome ermine cape that reached to her ankles. The stairway leading to the private quarters was adorned on each side with baskets of cut flowers of pink and white and many varieties. Yellow spring flowers and palms and ferns formed the decorations in the big entrance hall where the Marine Band in their scarlet and gold coats played a program of music throughout the evening. The east room, the various smaller reception rooms and the state dining room, on the mantels and in every nook and corner were all massed with pink and white cherry blossoms in great abundance, mingled with lilacs, pussy willow and roses, with palms arranged about.

In the main corridor at the doorway to the blue room, through which the hosts and their special guests passed, stood a large American flag. At the foot of the stairway stood another with the flag of France, while opposite him near the doorway of the east room, a French soldier in uniform held the President's own flag.

With a fanfare of trumpets the hosts and their guests entered the blue room, through which the hosts and their special guests passed, stood a large American flag. At the foot of the stairway stood another with the flag of France, while opposite him near the doorway of the east room, a French soldier in uniform held the President's own flag.

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MAY VETO BONUS BILL IF IT FAILS TO PROVIDE FUNDS

President Will Insist on Revenue-Producing Clause.

TALKS TO WATSON

Finance Committee Expected To Meet Tomorrow—May Add Rider to Tariff Bill.

President Harding may veto the bonus bill if it is passed without a provision for raising revenue.

The President yesterday indicated to Senator Watson of Indiana, member of the finance committee, that it is unadvisable to pass any bill which authorizes expenditures but does not provide for the funds to meet the obligations. This re-affirmation of the President's original position in regard to the bonus bill, Watson thought the President might employ the veto if his desires were ignored.

The Senate finance committee is expected to meet tomorrow to consider the bill, which already has passed the House. Senator McCumber, committee chairman, will call the meeting, when he returns to Washington today.

May Add Rider to Tariff Bill.

The committee will consider the possibility of adding a revenue clause to the bill, which is not considered feasible because all revenue legislation must originate with the House. The more likely course of the committee will be to add a rider to the tariff bill providing for taxes, although the legality of this course also has been questioned. There is no intention of diverting tariff funds to the payment of the bonus, however.

Senator Watson is expected to urge the committee to delay action on bonus legislation temporarily. This accords with the desires of President Harding, who has insisted that the bonus should not displace the tariff bill on the floor of the Senate.

Wants Bonus to Pay Way.

The revelation of the plight of the Treasury by Secretary Mellon, who predicted \$500,000,000 deficit for 1922, has added to the desire of committee members to make the bonus pay its own way. They are loath to put new obligations on an already over-burdened Treasury, without making cash available to meet the obligations.

Sale of British bonds to provide funds for the bonus again is being discussed by Republican leaders in the Senate and House.

May Guarantee Bonds.

It is proposed that the United States government guarantee these bonds and sell sufficient of them to meet the expense of the bonus. The British bonds, which will be obtained in exchange for present debt, are valued at \$400,000,000.

Some sentiment has developed among committee members for the restoration of the cash bonus. This was avoided in the House bill by substituting a system of payments with certificates which have a loan value.

The committee will report the bill to the Senate as quickly as possible, in accordance with the instructions of the Republican caucus. Its passage is assured, once Senators are given an opportunity to vote.

SIX NEUTRALS AT GENOA LEAP TO AID TEUTONS

Premiers Demand Vote of Full Conference on Disciplining Berlin.

ENGLAND SPURNS GERMAN EXCUSES

Lloyd George Rejects Plea Of Rathenau and Wirth On Pact With Russia.

GENOA, April 19.—The premiers of six neutral nations leaped today to "the defense of Germany, who is facing expulsion from the Genoa economic conference because it made a treaty with Russia. They insist that any disciplinary action which cannot be administered by the allied governments, but must be submitted to a vote of the full conference."

Norway, Sweden and Denmark with Holland, Switzerland and Spain, already have lined up solidly in favor of such a step.

Premier Motta of Switzerland and Branting of Sweden called today on the Italian secretariat and asked for a further explanation of the disciplinary action against Germany. From the Italian attitude, when the expulsion decree was under discussion by the two ententes, it is believed that premier Facta would support any move for a milder form of punishment, such as a simple diplomatic note of censure.

The other delegates are expected to press the issue, not because they love Germany, but in order to compel the allies' grip on the conference and because of their displeasure at the little entente being included with the powers which drew up and sent the expulsion note to Germany.

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Diplomatic Entente Seen

GENOA, April 19.—The division between the allies and the Russo-German eastern block is growing more pronounced. Two outstanding points in today's developments were:

Lloyd George's firm refusal to modify the allied attitude offering the Germans only the alternatives of annulling the new Russo-German treaty or withdrawing from the political commission dealing with Russian affairs.

Increasing indication that a Teutonic-Slav diplomatic collaboration would result in the rest of Europe is being inaugurated.

Spurred by Lloyd George.

Seeking to appease the allied wrath over signing of the treaty, Chancellor Wirth and Dr. Walter Rathenau, of the German delegation, called today on the British plenipotentiary to explain why Germany made the alliance. Lloyd George received them at Rathenau's request, but spurned all excuses offered, despite the assurance that the German plenipotentiaries would not be at the conference offered by the two German delegates.

The Germans then asked to see Rathenau to explain to the French and the British plenipotentiaries the situation at the conference. Rathenau, who had been at the conference with Lloyd George, called in Tschitcherine with a slow, framing a reply that will soothe the allied wounds at the same time protect the integrity of the treaty.

Want Plenary Session.

The German reply, it is expected, will:

1. Deny the negotiations in fact.
2. Intimate that the allies themselves were negotiating secretly with Russia when Germany signed the treaty.
3. Claim that the allied note bore the signatures of only nine of the thirty-four nations at Genoa, and that it is not right that this small group should be the basis of a section of the conference where every nation should have an equal voice.
4. Suggest that the situation be referred to a plenary session of the conference for discussion.

"Who Was Wronged?"

It is regarded as significant that the Russian reply to the allied proposals should be held up pending settlement of the German question. The Russian is believed to be waiting to see how Germany fares in the present crisis before shaping their reply finally.

The whole situation has developed into a more or less immaterial controversy over who has been wronged. The Germans keep reiterating that the allies were framing up a Russian settlement without lifting them in on it and that they were therefore forced in self defense to make their own agreement with Russia. Lloyd George retorts invariably that if the Germans were worried over the situation, why did not they notify the conference and state their case instead of making an agreement behind the backs of the other nations.

Look Toward America.

British delegates declare they will oppose a plenary session on the treaty which the Germans want, saying that there can be no change from the stand that Germany must either annul her agreement or withdraw from the allied Russian negotiations.

As the conference gets more and more